

TWO
MESSAGES
FROM THE KINGS
MAJESTIE
TO BOTH

Houses of Parliament, concerning a
Cessation from Armes for twenty dayes,

Beginning the twelfth of this present
Moneth of March.

VVith seven Propositions concer-
ning the same.



Oxford Printed by Leonard Lichfield Printer
to the Vniversitie. 1642.

MESSENGERS

ANTIQUITY

BY JAMES BOOTH

WITH A HISTORY OF THE MESSAGERS,

AND A HISTORY OF THE MESSAGERS,



BY JAMES BOOTH

1812

THE END

The Kings Majesties Message to both
His houses of Parliament concerning
a Cessation of Armes..



His Majesty hoped the Treaty would have been begun, and the Cessation agreed on long since, and that much might in this time have beeene concluded in order to the Peace & Happiness of the Kingdome, but since in almost a moneth (for his Majesties Propositions were made on the third of February, and He heard not since from both Houses till the first of March) no consent hath been yeelded to it ; Hee conceives the Cessation cannot begin so soone as the fourth of this Moneth, by which time (though his Majesty useth no delay in making his Answer) the same can hardly be returned to them ; And many of the Articles now presented to Him from both Houses concerning the Cessation, are so strict, that such of his good Subjects, who are not of his Army (and for whom generally He shall always have a principall, just, and compassionate regard) receive not any benefit, or are restored to any Liberty thereby, which his Majesty shall ever insist upon (when in matters merely concerning himself, He may descend to easier conditions) and
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which he hath returned with such alterations, as he doubts not both Houses will consent to, and do intencionally, manifest how solicitous His Majestie is for the good of His people, and how desirous he is, that in this unnatural contention no more blood of His Subjects may be spilt (upon which he looks with much grieve, compassion, and tendernesse of heart) even of thole who have listed up their hands against Him; And his Majesty therefore desires (against which he can imagine no objection can be made) that the Cessation may begin upon the twelfth of this Month, or sooner, if the conditions of the Cessation shall be sooner agreed on, and is willing the same shall continue for twenty dayes, in which time he hopes by the Treaty, and a cleere understanding of each other, a full Peace and happiness may be established throughout the Kingdome. And during thistime his Majestie is willing that neither side shalbe bound or limited by this Cessation in any other wise, or to any other purpose then is hereafter expressed.

1. That all manner of Armes, Ammunition, Money, Bullion, and victuals passing for the use of either Army without a Passe or safe conduct from the Generall of each Army may be stayed and seized on, as it no Cessation were agreed on at all.
2. That all Officers and Souldiers of either Army passing without such Licence or safe Conduct, as aforesaid, may be apprehended and detayned, as if no such Cessation were agreed

agreed on at all; And that all manner of persons his Majesties subjects, of what quality or condition soever (except Officers and Souldiers of either Army) shall passe to and from the Cities of Oxford and London, and back againe at their pleasures during this Cessation, as likewise to and from any other part of his Majesties Dominions without any search, stay or imprisonment of their persons, or seizure and Detention of their goods or estates; And that all manner of Trade, Traffique and Commerce, be free and open between all his Majesties Subjects, excepting as aforesaid between the Officers and Souldiers of either Army, or for Arms, Ammunition, Money, Bullion, or victuall for the use of either Army, without a Pass or safe Conduct as aforesaid; Which may be a good beginning to renew the Trade and Correspondence of the Kingdome; and whereby his good Subjects may be restored to that Liberty and Freedome they were borne to, and have so happily enjoyed, till these miserable Distractions; and which even during this War his Majesty hath to his utmost laboured to preserve, opening the way by most strict Proclamations to the passage of all Commodities; even to the City of London it selfe.

3 That his Majesties Forces in Oxfordshire, shall advance no nearer to Windforethen Wheatley, and in Buckinghamshire no nearer to Mylesbury then Brill; and that in Berkshire the Forces respectively shall not advance nearer, the one to the other
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other then they shall be at the day to be agreed upon for the Cessation to begin; And that the forces of the other Army in Oxfordshire shall advance no nearer to Oxford then Henly, and those in Buckinghamshire no nearer to Oxford then Aylesbury, and that the Forces of neither Army shall advance their quarters nearer to each other, then they shall be upon the day agreed on for the Cessation to begin, otherwise then in Passage and Communication between their several Quarters respectively, with any acts of Hostility each to other; but may enlarge themselves within their owne Quarters respectively, as they shall find convenient.

4. That the Forces of either Army in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Wales, as likewise in the Cities of Gloucester, Bristol, and the Castle and Town of Berkley, shall be guided by the rule express in the later part of the precedent Article.

5. That in case it be pretended on either side, that the Cessation is violated, no act of Hostility is immediately to follow, but first the party complaining is to acquaint the Lord Generall on the other side, and to allow three days, after notice given for satisfaction, and in case satisfaction be not given, or accepted, then five days notice to be given before Hostility begin; And the like to be observed in the remorer Armies by the Commanders in chief.

6. That all other Forces in the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales not before mentioned shall remain in the same Quarters and Places as they are at the time of

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publishing this Cessation, otherwise then in Passage and Communication betwene their severall Quarters, as is mentioned in the late part of the third Article. And that this Cessation shall not extend to restrain the setting forth, or employing any ships for the defence of his Majesties Dominions. Provided that his Majesty be first acquainted with the particulars, and that such ships as shall be set forth be commanded by such persons, as his Majesty shall approve of.

7 Lastly, that during the Cessation, none of his Majesties Subjects be imprisoned, otherwise then according to the known Laws of the Land, And that there shall be no plundering or violence offered to any of his Subjects.

And his Majestie is very willing, if there be any scruples made concerning these Propositions and Circumstances of the Cessation, that the Committee for the Treaty, nevertheless, may immediatly come hitherto, and so all matters concerning the Cessation may be here settled by them.

He has also sent his Ambassador to the King of France to give him notice of his Majesties propositions, and to desire him to give his opinion of them, and to let him know what he thinks of them. His Ambassador has sent his answer to the King of France, and has received a despatch in return from him, which he has given to his Ambassador, and has sent it to his Majestie.

21 Oct 17

His Majestie hath sent a safe Conduct for the Earle of Nor-
chamberland, Master Petrepoint, Sir William Rameynne,
Sir John Holland, and M. de la Stucque, but hath not admiss-
ed the Lord S^t L^evi^t to attend. Item, has been excepted against by
none in His Proclamation at Chichester the third of November,
and by W^res to the Sheriff, purchased this in the County, in
which b^t his Majesties intention is declared to proceed against him as
a person guilty of high Treason, and so falling to be within the case
of Sir John Evelyn, who upon the same exception was not admis-
sed to attend his Majesty with the rest of the Committee at Cole-
brook in November last. But, his Majestie doth signify that in
case the Estate shall chuse to send any other person, in the place
of the Lord S^t L^evi^t, that is not included in the like exception, his
Majestie will command all his Officers, soldiers, and other sub-
jects, to suffer him as freely to passe, and repasse, as if his name had
been particularly compred in the safe Conduct; nowise to ob-
struct his Majesties concern in his Proposition concerning the Ma-
gazines, Ports, Ships, and Revenue, and the Proposition of both
Houses for the disbanding of the Armies, shall be first treated of,
and agreed of before the proceeding to treat upon any of the Pro-
positions; and that after the second of his Majesties, and the second
of theirs be treated on & agreed of, & so on in the same order. And
that from the beginning of the Treaty, the time may not exceed
twenty days; in which he hopes, a full Peace and right understand-
ing may be established throughout the Kingdom.

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